

LYKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 9. NO. 14.

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 430.

ALLIES DRIVE CLOSER TO BIG GERMAN BASE

British and French Make Gains in Movement Against St. Quentin.

SERBS PERIL BULGAR ARMY

Gains Nine Miles in Day and Approach Great Prilep Highway—Many Prisoners Have Been Captured, Says Serbian Official Report.

London, Sept. 23.—The British attack against the Hindenburg line northwest of St. Quentin was resumed east of Epehy, says the official report from Field Marshal Haig. Further steps forward have been taken by the British on the Flanders front. The statement announces improvement of the British positions west of Messines to the south of Ypres, where a strong point was captured.

Northwest of St. Quentin the British continued their progress through the main Hindenburg line, advancing their front northwest of Bellenglise.

British Casualties.

British casualties reported during the week follow:

Killed or died of wounds, officers, 487; men, 3,153. Wounded or missing, officers, 1,916; men, 17,206.

Northwest of St. Quentin the British continued their progress through the main Hindenburg line, advancing their front northwest of Bellenglise.

North of Gauche wood, west of Villers-Guislain, the British have been pressed back slightly.

A British detachment of seven men was surrounded and was believed to have been captured when the Germans took Moeuvres. Their post was in the northern part of the village and they held it for two days during the German occupation and inflicting losses on the enemy. When the village was retaken the party rejoined its unit without loss.

French Take Benay.

Paris, Sept. 23.—In the drive for the northwest of St. Quentin on the west of the French captured the town of Benay and made progress north of that place, the war office announces.

The Germans appeared to be hastening the removal of the civil population of St. Quentin and fires have been observed in different parts of the city, says Marcel Hulin in the Echo de Paris. The Germans, he adds, are placing numerous batteries in St. Quentin.

At Castres, where the French are only slightly more than two miles from St. Quentin, a German counter-attack was repulsed.

Serbs Chase Bulgars.

London, Sept. 23.—The Serbian troops east of Monastir have advanced more than nine miles in one day and now are less than eight miles from the main highway connecting Prilep with the Vardar river.

A Serbian official statement received here says that a great number of prisoners have been captured and that the allies have taken Godlyak, west of the Cerna river, and 15 miles south-east of Prilep.

In their advance northward the Serbians have passed the line Kruyovska-Strigovo-Drogoje-Polosko.

Soldiers who have been forced to enlist in the Bulgarian army during the occupation of southern Serbia are throwing away their arms and joining the army of liberation.

Kruyovska is nine miles southwest of Domirkapu, the nearest point on the Vardar river and the Uskub-Saloniki railroad from the advancing Serbian line. Should the railroad be reached the Bulgarians fighting the British and Greeks around Lake Doiran would be cut off from their base of supplies and reinforcements.

Cavalry Presses Bulgars.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The official report on the fighting in Macedonia reads:

"In spite of the vigorous resistance of the enemy's rear guards the offensive of the rear guards and the rivers continued to progress. Allied cavalry have reached the region of Polosko. Serbian forces have gained a foothold on the left bank of the Cerna in the region of Dzenev."

The Serbians have succeeded in advancing their progress in the direction of Konopitsa, where they have traversed particularly difficult ground on the range of hills between the Belashitsa river and Boshava. French and Greek forces have taken the village of Tushin and have gained a foothold on the town of Dzenev.

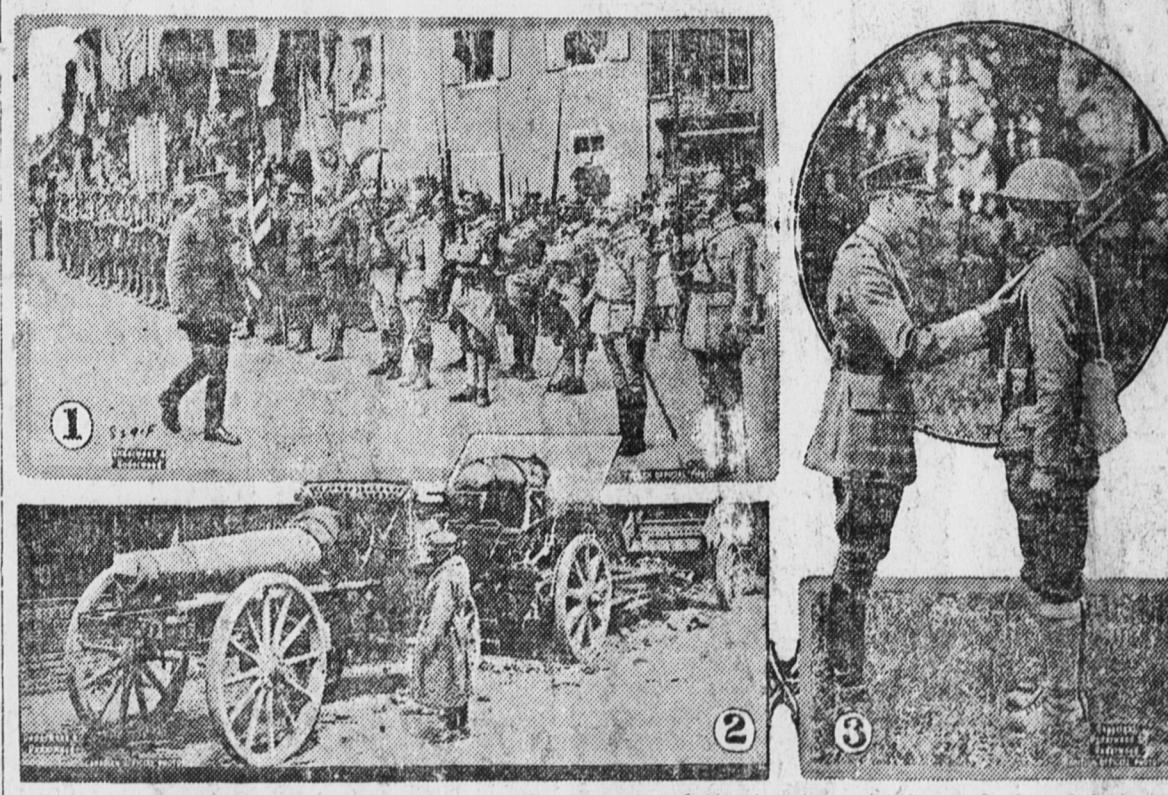
"Because of difficult communications over the vast amount of ground covered by the operation, it is not possible as yet to estimate the number of prisoners taken, but it is known that 5,000 prisoners and 80 cannon have been captured."

The offensive of the Greeks and British in the Lake Doiran region, which has been marked by furious battles, continues to progress. Violent counter-attacks have been made in vain by Bulgarian forces."

BIG YANK ARMY IN FRANCE

General March Announces That More Than 1,750,000 U. S. Troops Are Abroad.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Embarkation of American soldiers for the European front has passed the 1,750,000 mark, General March announced.



1—General Haan of the American army reviewing French and American troops in Alsace. 2—One of the large German guns captured by the Canadians. 3—King George of Great Britain decorating an American soldier on French soil for distinguished conduct on the firing line.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Reorganized Serbian Army Starts an Important Offensive on the Saloniki Front.

BULGARIANS ARE IN FLIGHT

Franco-British Forces Closing Down on St. Quentin Despite Strong Resistance—Americans Shelling Metz—Austria's Peace Suggestion Promptly Rejected.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

With a regenerated and reorganized army, Serbia took the lead last week in smashing the Hun and his allies. Aligned by French and Greek contingents, the hard-fighting Serbians struck at the Saloniki front held by the Bulgarians and certain German units. They struck hard, too, and within three days had advanced 12 miles on a 20-mile front, taking 50 towns, including the strongest of the enemy positions. At first the resistance was stubborn, but by Thursday the Bulgarians were reported in full retreat and the Serbians pursuing them day and night. The enemy threw in fresh divisions, but in vain, for they too were completely defeated. So swift were the flight and the pursuit that the Serbians had not had time to count the great number of prisoners taken or to estimate the quantities of material that fell into their hands.

This Serbian advance by the end of the week was seriously threatening the city of Prilep, one of the chief bases of the central powers in Macedonia. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that it may later be connected up with the operations of the allies in Albania, of which little has been heard lately. A good many authorities long held the opinion that the war can be brought to a successful end soonest by a great offensive in the Balkan region, cutting off Turkey and Bulgaria from their allies and threatening Austria from the south.

With the Franco-British pincers slowly but surely closing down on St. Quentin, the French and Americans in possession of the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames and steadily pushing toward Laon and the Yankees firmly established on their new lines in Lorraine, shelling Metz and threatening the great iron and coal fields of the Brey basin, the German high command last week was still clinging to its length. The Huns had massed vast numbers of long-range guns and were resisting desperately, but their increasing dearth of man power was becoming more evident daily, and the prisoners taken, though well fed and clothed, were despondent and tired.

After several days of preparatory operations Field Marshal Haig on Wednesday attacked on a 16-mile front northwest of St. Quentin, from Gouzeaucourt south of Holon Wood. Before nightfall the British had smashed ahead to a depth of three miles, taking Peizer, La Verguere, Epehy, Ronssoy, Villers and other towns and bags more than 6,000 prisoners. The British predicted, the Japanese censors do not permit much news to come from the allied expedition in Siberia, but what does come is satisfactory.

In Russia the reign of terror instituted by the Bolsheviks to suppress the counter revolution continues and unknown numbers of the opponents of Lenin and Trotsky have been massacred. The American government last week issued a series of articles exposing those two precious rascals as the paid agents of Germany, giving the text of many secret documents obtained by an agent of the committee on public information. All this made intensely interesting reading, but one in America except a few highbrow "intellectuals" is surprised by the facts revealed, and there doesn't seem any way to get those facts before the Russian people whom Lenin and Trotsky and their crew have tricked and betrayed.

Simultaneously with Haig's attack, the French hit the Boches on a ten-mile front south of St. Quentin, advancing more than a mile and taking four villages and hundreds of prisoners. Military critics express no doubt the ultimate fall of St. Quentin, but the enemy is sure to put up a long

hard fight before he evacuates that keystone position.

Stubbornly hanging on to the west end of the Chemin-des-Dames and improving their positions there, the French repulsed many fierce attacks last week and advanced toward Laon along the southern edge of the St. Gobain forest. The entire plateau southwest of Laon is under the fire of their artillery, and though they were moving forward with due caution, they showed no intentions of stopping.

On the new American front in French Lorraine the infantry activity during the week was confined mostly to operations for the solidifying of positions, though the Yankees did push forward along the Meuse for a considerable gain. This brought Metz under the fire of their artillery and the bombardment of that great fortress city began at once and vigorously. It seems that the allies are now in a position to keep up the shelling of Metz during the fall and winter, if necessary, and thus its reduction, virtually impossible by direct attack, may be accomplished.

The Germans have now admitted the importance of the American drive on the St. Mihel salient, and his position was also thoroughly approved by the allies of the United States. Austria's suggestion, made with the consent of Berlin, admittedly was merely a "peace fly," and there was little expectation in Hunland that it would receive favorable consideration.

No better reception was accorded the German offer of peace to Belgium. With "Unblushable" enthusiasm, Berlin asked the nation the Huns have ravaged to drop out of the conflict, not even suggesting that they would make reparation for the terrible crimes they have committed there, and making the insidious proposal that the "Flemish question" should be considered and the Flemish minority that aided the German invaders should not be penalized. Belgium, of course, said "No" to all this claptrap.

The political situation in Hungary is becoming extremely critical and the opposition to the government is growing bolder. Its leader, Count Karolyi, is quoted in dispatches as declaring that the central powers should accept President Wilson's 14 peace points as a basis for negotiations and that the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest should be abrogated. The pope seems to have scented chances of peace once again, for it was stated at the Vatican that if a diplomatic representation should be received by him from one of the parties, he would ask the other party if it desired to receive such a representation.

Substantial support for President Wilson's peace plans was received from the labor conference of the allied nations in London when the international relations committee recommended that the conference subscribe to the 14 points formulated by Wilson, "thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes on the war map."

According to figures received up to date, the total registration of the country under the new draft law was at least 12,800,000, or 100,000 above the estimated total. Of these the government proposes to call to the colors 2,700,000, to be added to the 3,200,000 men already under arms. It is planned to have 80 divisions in France before next summer, and to finance so great an undertaking the war department has asked congress to provide it immediately with an additional \$7,000,000 in cash. Granting this, the administration and congress has the choice of increasing the amount of taxes provided by the revenue bill from \$8,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000, or raising all the additional \$7,000,000 from the sale of bonds and abandoning the plan of raising one-third of the cost of the war by taxation.

The various features of the revenue bill were swiftly approved by the house of representatives, one after another. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania proposed a tax of \$3 a bale on cotton, but the Southern members rose in a body to the defense of the main crop of their part of the country.

The Bolshevik forces in Russia, for which some victories were claimed early in the week, later were reported to be retreating on both the northern and southern fronts. The Czechoslovaks along the Volga continued their advance, and the fact that they captured Perm, capital of the government of that name, indicated they were in a fair way to effect the junction of the forces which are fighting in western Siberia with those which have been engaged in southeastern Russia. As was predicted, the Japanese censors do not permit much news to come from the allied expedition in Siberia, but what does come is satisfactory.

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HOUSE PASSES \$8,000,000,000 REVENUE BILL

Huge Measure Now Goes to the Senate for Final Action.

IS LARGEST IN HISTORY

Designed to Raise by Taxation \$8,182,000,000 of \$24,000,000,000 or More Needed for Current Year.

Washington, Sept. 23.—By unanimous vote, the house passed the \$8,182,000,000 revenue bill, the greatest tax measure in history. The roll call showed 350 members voting for the bill and not one against it.

BILL PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED.

The bill as passed practically is unchanged from the form in which it came from the ways and means committee September 3. A number of amendments were adopted during the three weeks' debate, but none of these amendments altered the essential provisions of the bill, nor changed any of the rates of taxation.

BILL GOES TO SENATE.

The bill now goes to the senate finance committee which already has begun holding hearings on it. It is predicted that many of the sections in the bill will undergo radical change at the hands of the senate committee, particularly those fixing the rates of taxation on war profits and excess profits. Secretary McAdoo has indicated a desire to appear before the committee to explain why these rates should be changed, and other treasury officials are expected to advise the committee concerning other changes to be made in the bill.

BOTH PARTIES SATISFIED.

"Republican and Democratic leaders in the house joined in expressing complete satisfaction with the bill as passed. The closing speech on the bill was made by Representative Longworth of Ohio, who said that the measure not only levies the greatest tax ever levied upon any nation of the world, but is equivalent to nearly one-third of the total cost of the government from the time of Washington to the second term of President Wilson. He added:

"The unanimous passage of the bill will be welcome news to our allies and cold comfort to the kaiser and his satellites, because it shows that the American heart is grimly set on carrying this war through to the finish. It is the best answer to the whining peace proposal of Austria. It is going to show that we propose to do business, not with the tail, but with the head of the dachshund and that we will force the dachshund to sit up and beg for mercy."

MADE FOR NOVEMBER 1.

It was the general consensus of opinion that the final passage of the bill would not take place before November 1. The tax scheme of the revenue bill dips into the pocketbook of every man, woman and child in the country. It was framed, according to its authors, upon the principle of levying taxes upon those best able to bear them, with the result that the bulk of the \$8,000,000,000 will come from large incomes and war profits, with the liquor traffic yielding up more than \$1,000,000,000 as its share.

GOMPERS WINS HIS POINT

Interallied Labor Conference Decision on War Aims is Triumph for America.

London, Sept. 23.—The interallied labor conference has been more protracted than had been expected, but after another extended discussion, arising mainly through objections of a small pacifist group, the entire report of the conference to be submitted to the war aims committee was adopted with virtual unanimity. This result is regarded as a triumph for Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

In his vigorous reply to the pacifist objections Mr. Gompers said he had been in England three weeks, and had seen no chance of peace flying through the world, as had been described by someone calling himself a socialist. What he had seen was a spark here and there of fire from a torch carried by British and French labor movements on their way to discover an opportunity to live their own lives and end the Prussian menace to the world's liberties.

Until that day was made clear for the war aims committee, he said, the labor movement of the United States will be undivided behind the allies.

LAKE STEAMER MISSING

Wickwire, Jr., 504 Feet Long, 6,007 Tons, Overdue—May Be in Shelter.

Minneapolis, Sept. 23.—The big steamer Wickwire, Jr., 504 feet long, 6,007 tons, owned by the American Steamship company, is reported missing on Lake Superior. A heavy gale on Lake Superior has caused her to arrive late at the Soo. The Wickwire, Jr., may be in

the shelter.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Thomas Adams, of Dry Fork, is instituting a \$500,000 damage suit against the L. & N. Railroad Company for the death a month ago of his two sons, who were run over and killed by a local train near the Uz tunnel.

Danville, P. H. Shields and force of fifteen men arrived in Danville to make surveys for the improvements in Danville of the Southern railway. The preliminary expenditure will be about \$1,000,000 for yards, engine houses and shop buildings.

KENTUCKY NEWS

Items of Interest From All Sections of the State

Harrodsburg—Henry Gabhart was adjudged of unsound mind and taken to the state hospital at Lexington. He is 75 years old.

Wilmore.—The war census campaign conducted by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense closed with about 280 registrants.

Whitesburg—Elmon Mullins, 18 years old, son of Tackett Mullins, a farmer of Owendale, was killed by a Baltimore & Ohio train at 205 mine Jenkins.

Paris.—The H. D. Campbell farm of twenty acres was sold to Joe Botkins for \$220 an acre. C. H. Jones sold his farm of 100 acres to J. T. Quiet, of Nicholas county for \$22,500.

Milpitas—Registration of the women of Milpitas by the Council of National Defense has begun under the direction of Mrs. Clark Bascom, chairman, Miss Bessie Purnell, assistant.

Harrodsburg—Ader Harmon, of the Harmon-Preston Mercantile Co., of Perryville, has bought from the Lee Riker heirs the homestead in the suburbs of this city, 103 acres at \$219 an acre.

Whitesburg—John Morgan, of Mayking, is the champion cabbage grower of the mountains. From a plot of ground 100 by 165 feet he grew 2,800 early cabbage which he sold for 10 cents each.

LICKING VALLEY COURIER

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6 months, 75cts., 3 months, 40cts.

All communications should be ad-
dressed to the Editor.

H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan begins Saturday, September 28, and will be the biggest loan that was ever attempted by any government. Morgan county will be asked to subscribe for from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars' worth of the bonds, and it ought to be ready to go over its quota in the first day of the drive. The need of the Government is urgent. The war must be won, and private gain must take a secondary place in the minds of the possessors of wealth. The fact that men of means have their money invested in land or in other things is all the more reason why they should buy bonds. The security of their investment depends upon the winning the war, and the winning the war depends upon the success of the loan.

For the above reason there is going to be a disposition on the part of the people to be decidedly impatient with the men of large means who dodge their full responsibility in the matter. Five brave young men of this country have made the supreme sacrifice, and others of our boys will eventually lay down their lives for the cause. The fact that a man has his money "tied up" in other things is not going to excuse them in failing to buy bonds to the extent of a reasonable amount according to their means. They can get the money if they want to.

There is a growing spirit of impatience and resentment at the selfishness of certain men of considerable means who have not done their whole duty in the way of war work, and talk of yellow paint and slacker sign boards grows apace as the time of the Fourth Liberty Loan approaches, but we predict that no occasion for the use of these will arise in Morgan county. We feel that with four hundred gallant young men of the county offering their lives for the cause of freedom we will have no money slackers in this county.

Let's make the 28th a red-letter day in our county's history. Let's flash the news to our soldier boys that we only needed one day to go over the top with our part of the loan. Let's prove to them that we think less of our money than they do of their lives.

PEACE TERMS.

Much has been written and said about peace terms. They could and ought to be put in a few simple sentences. The absolute crushing and dismemberment of the German empire; the reimbursement, so far as all the wealth of Germany will go, of the countries devastated by her damnable hordes. A million of the worst of the German officers and men ought to be rounded up and shot after they have surrendered.

Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria—ditto.

HEAPS OF HUN DEAD

Still continues to run in the headlines of the daily papers. It will bear repeating in this paper. It looks better to us that the big red letters on the circus posters we used to see when boy. If the "heaps of Hun dead" could be piled as high as Olympus, Mt. Blanc or our own Mt. McKinley the reading would be all the more pleasing to us.

West Liberty does not pride itself as a town of automobiles. A few 4's are the nearest that it comes to sporting automobiles. But even a Ford burns gasoline. The Fuel Administration, as a means of conserving the fuel for the war industries, has asked the owners of automobiles and Fords not to use their cars on Sundays for pleasure riding. The Fuel Administration had the right to expect that all patriotic car owners would comply with this request. All truly patriotic owners of cars are doing so.

We noticed a few Ford owners joy riding Sunday.

The books and records of the West Liberty school are lost. The books and records of the Christian church at West Liberty are lost. Just what other losses the people of this "burg" have sustained within recent years the future alone will disclose. Of course the church lost its blonde pastor Hatcher about the time that it lost its books. The Courier claims the credit for driving Hatcher out of town, but disclaims any responsibility for the loss of the books.

An American who can read of the atrocities of the German soldiers without "cussin'" either audibly or mentally, has stuff in his veins composed of skim milk and pond water.

What the Sammies said when they heard of Austria's peace terms would not sound nice in Sunday School.

D-n the kaiser!

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3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATES—10 cents per
inch, net, for space. Composition,
position, etc., extra.

Obituaries (cash to accompany order),
business readers, political readers,
etc., 5 cents per line per insertion.



"Everything Goes In War, 'Says Jackie' Even a Fellow's Hair"



"O H, very well. We're the bald-headed twins if you say so." So say these two members of the U. S. Naval Band, Cleveland station, which is on tour in the Fourth Federal Reserve District to boost bond sales for the Fourth Loan. You can't get a "rise" out of either of these boys by reference to their unshaved domes. Witness the smiles.

"Everything goes in war," says the baldy with the big horn, "even a fellow's hair."

That one is Edmond Inski, who enlisted with his E flat tuba the minute the band was talked of. His "win" is A. F. Gerloch, who was financial secretary of the musicians' union in Cleveland before enlisting. Inski is 21—Gerloch is 26.

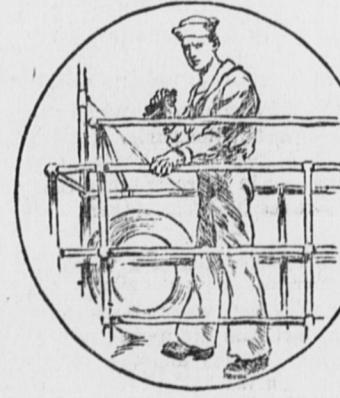
War Trophy Trains to Push Liberty Bonds

BOOTY TAKEN FROM HUN WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THIS DISTRICT.

Thousands of residents of the Fourth Federal Reserve District are to have a chance in the next three or four weeks to take in their own hands and inspect helmets which have been taken from German fighters, rifles captured by our Yanks and their allies on the battlefields of Europe and other war trophies which have been shipped to this country by General Pershing and the commanders of the British, French and Italian armies.

The trophies will be aboard two Uncle Sam War Trophy Trains which will tour the district stopping for two hours at an average of four towns a day. The Central Liberty Loan Committee at Cleveland and the Railroad Administration are responsible for the trains.

One \$100 Liberty Bond and one \$50 Liberty Bond will equip an enlisted man in the navy for one year. Or the same two bonds will feed him for a year.



OUR boys who have gone to the navy are constantly on the alert for the submarines which menace their army comrades on the long trips across the Atlantic.

One \$100 Liberty Bond and one \$50 Liberty Bond will equip an enlisted man in the navy for one year. Or the same two bonds will feed him for a year.



Cards From Boys Will Urge Buying of Bonds

Ten million sets of post cards—five in a set—have been sent to Europe by the War Loan Organization at Washington to be distributed among the boys of the American Expeditionary Forces.

By this time they probably have been put in the hands of the boys over there and some are probably on their way back to this country.

Each card bears a message from the boy to the home folks urging the home folks to invest in Liberty Bonds.

The cards bear photographs of tanks, guns, ammunition, etc.—things which the boys need and which the home folks' money will buy. The cards will be coming back soon in large numbers. Ohio and Kentucky and West Virginia and Pennsylvania will be receiving their share of them.

What a blessed chance is yours.

Thus to do your humble part
For the freedom that endures
Deep in every Yankee's heart!

Give this loan a rousing start
With your glad subscription, brother.

Every dollar is a dart!

Buy a bond—AND BUY ANOTHER!

—William F. Kirk.

WHERE LIBERTY BOND FUNDS GO

ONE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR BOND WILL BUY:

Steel helmets for a company of Infantry, or
Five hundred overseas caps, or
Pay the cost of drafting one hundred men.

"Let your dollars be the ships that will bring the boys home again—buy Liberty Bonds!"

Smother the Kaiser in Liberty Bonds.

FOR SALE—Two extra good, large, grade Shorthorn cows. Each giving plenty of milk. 3-4 mile east of town.

W. A. CASKEY,
4281f West Liberty, Ky.

—BUY LIBERTY BONDS—
Good roads eventually! Why not now?

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by 844,600,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,600,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations allowed to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918.

The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17...2,166,500,000 lbs.
Fiscal year 1917-18...3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase 844,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughtered animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,293,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the three years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17...259,000,000 bushels
Fiscal year 1917-18...340,800,000 bushels

Increase 80,800,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were:

Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were:

Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,300,000 bushels, a total of 137,400,000 bushels.

In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption.

Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread.

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop.

"I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest, not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

A hoarder is a man who is more interested in getting his bite than in giving his bit.

—BUY LIBERTY BONDS—

Notice of Dissolution.

The Wrigley Grocery Company, formerly composed of Ollie Blair, Sam Brown and J. Gullett is now wholly owned by J. Gullett, and Blair and Brown are no longer partners in the business.

424-14 J. GULLET.

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Morgan County Council of National Defense.

H. G. COTTLE, COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

Committeemen and committees: L. T. Hovermale, Public Safety; B. E. Whitt, Education; Miss Anna Nickell, Health; Mrs. Martha D. Womack, Publicity; Custer Jones, Industry; H. G. Cottle, Military Affairs; W. D. Archibald, Finance; W. M. Gardner, Labor; H. L. Henry, Agriculture; Evert Mathis, Legal Advisor.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

L. T. HOVERMALE, Chmn., West Liberty, Ky.

L. A. MUSIC, West Liberty, Ky.

T. F. CARR, Ezel, " "

KELLY NICKELL, Grassy Creek, "

HARLAN BROWN, Nickell, "

A. E. MCGUIRE, Cannel City, "

JOHN ADAMS, White Oak, "

WALTER STAMP, Lenox, "

DR. JEROME GULLETT, Wrigley, "

CUSTER JONES, Chmn., Cannel City, Ky.

DR. A. P. GULLETT, West Liberty, "

LENOK SWANGO, Maytown, "

JOE M. PIERATT, Mize, "

LEE ROY HANEY, Nickell, "

M. L. COLEY, Cannel City, "

J. D. HOWARD, White Oak, "

WALTER COLDIRON, Alice, "

S. M. CAUDILL, Wrigley, "

INDUSTRY.

H. G. COTTLE, Chmn., West Liberty, Ky.

DR. A. P. GULLETT, West Liberty, "

LENOK SWANGO, Maytown, "

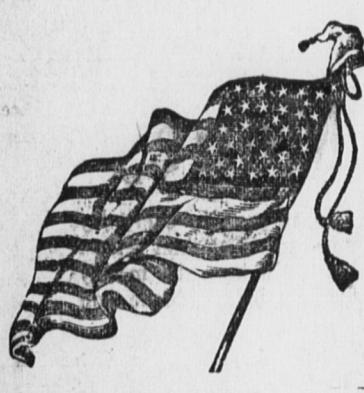
GUMPTION,

Which is plain Common Sense, in United States language, without Educational Furbelows.

BY L. T. HOVERMALE.

Germany must be destroyed.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS



BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Your Light.

THE CONDITION of morality in West Liberty is becoming a matter of grave concern with many parents, and the question is frequently asked as to the reasons for the departure from the unusually high standard of a few years ago. The good people themselves are responsible. The tolerant attitude that they have assumed toward vice is bearing its inevitable fruit. Immorality is insidious in its growth and all too frequently it gathers its victims before the public is aware, and when the exposure comes the people stand aghast at the conditions that have grown and flourished under their very noses.

This is not a pleasant topic to discuss. I would avoid it if I did not feel that plain speaking was a duty in the premises. The man who can look with unconcern upon conditions that threaten to taint the purity of the young of both sexes in his community has failed to grasp the meaning of his highest-duty as a citizen. The man whose love does not reach out to throw its protecting influence about his neighbor's child has failed to understand the reason for the tragedy of Calvary. The moral conditions are a charge upon the conscience of good people of that community. We can't dodge our responsibility in this matter.

It is not sufficient to bar the girl of bad repute from the home of innocence. The libertine is a more deadly menace to the community than the fallen woman, because from his foul soul only the thoughts of evil spring. He contaminates all with whom he comes in contact. His conversation is corrupting to the young manhood and his association an insult to pure womanhood. If some of the parents of the young girls of this town would take the pains to inquire after the nature of the ordinary conversation of some of the young men and learn from it how devoid of respect for womanly purity and how intent on the destruction of virtue these vultures are they would place barriers upon the associations writ plainly, "Thou shalt not."

There is a psychological influence that exerts itself without recourse to words. Young people feel the beneficial effects of the contact with a person of high ideals and pure thoughts. There may be no hint of "preaching" in the conversation—and none is needed—but the fact that the soul is clean makes itself felt by all who are brought near it. On the other hand the evil influence of the vile is baneful. It matters not that the libertine may be all that rectitude and decorum requires, in conduct and conversation, when associating with your daughter, the evil of his thoughts will nevertheless influence her and lessen her hold upon the finer conceptions of purity. No girl ever lost her hold on virtue suddenly. The process is gradual. One by one the finer sensibilities, the threads of character, must be broken. Mother has instilled into the mind of the girl a code of proper conduct based upon clean thinking. To some these things may seem trivial, but they are the vital elements of character. When the girl is influenced to look lightly upon her

mother's counsels, or comes to the point of doing the apparently harmless things that she is unwilling for her mother to know, she is searing her conscience and breaking the threads of character. She is paving the way for graver errors.

Your light upon this matter is shown by the attitude you are taking in the matter of morality in this community. Passive indifference is equal to encouragement. If conditions grow worse and this community becomes a cesspool of evil, can you excuse yourself if you have done nothing to prevent it?

For the immediate relief there are radical measures. The good people should close their doors against the young men whose talk and acts proclaim them libertines, and should be sure that their girl's girl associates are above reproach.

But primarily the cause is more deep seated than appears at a casual glance. Indifference to the religion of Christ is the underlying cause of all social evils. If you have the courage to look at your own life introspectively and judge yourself candidly, what will be your conclusion as to YOU? I know that it is easy for us to sit in judgment upon the frailties of our neighbors, but do we search our own souls with as relentless scrutiny?

It will not be denied that Christianity is the great force for good in the world. Ergo, the more Christians in a community the better the community. "But there are hypocrites in the church," you say. Granted. But are YOU doing what you should do to make the community better? How is your light shining?

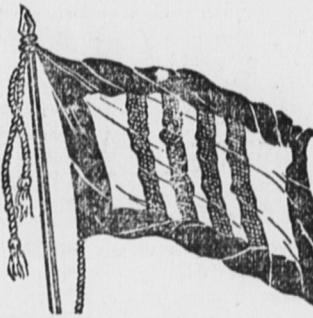
Suppose, for instance, that you had always been a "never-fail" attendant of Sunday School and

church; suppose that the parents who congregate every Sunday in the public places to "swap lies," gossip and tell obscene stories, or to play "five-up," were regular attendants of the Sunday Schools, churches and prayer meetings, do you think that the moral status of the young people would be any better? You say you want better conditions. Are you certain that you are not lying, when your conduct proves that you don't? Could you prove by witnesses, if required of you, that the life you are living is of moral benefit to the community? Finally you are going to be judged by a Judge who knows what you are NOW doing to make the world better.

Moreover, Germany must be destroyed.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

The New Liberty Loan Honor Flag



All Together Now!

Win One For
WEST LIBERTY

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Dr. L. D. Carter states that he is here a few weeks on business and that he will gladly serve the people when called upon to do so. He has all the necessary medicines for most cases. 428t

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, as, Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State, aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Cathar that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARH BALSAM. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Cathar Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by all druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

You Can Lighten Their Load



ON THE shoulders of these two men rests a life-size job. You know the job. You know the men—Marshal Ferdinand Foch, commander of the allied forces in Europe, and General John J. Pershing, American commander-in-chief.

No American would wilfully add any to the burdens these two have to bear. No American would permit these men to worry about food or clothing or recreation for their men—about ammunition for the guns, about getting enough guns, about getting enough men.

Every Liberty Bond bought in the United States is an insurance against burdening these two great leaders with any unnecessary worries. They have demonstrated that they can handle the actual fighting. America at home must demonstrate that it can furnish everything that the fighting men need—and when they need it.

Three Million Buttons Bought for Fourth Loan

Buying three million buttons is just one of the minor tasks which had to be taken care of before the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign by Ralph Waldo Emerson of the War Loan Organization at Washington.

But on these trifles Emerson was able to save the government sixty-five thousand dollars in real money; a vast amount of celluloid, which contains gun cotton; an enormous quantity of white paper; hundreds of gallons of wood alcohol, and hundreds of hours of labor.

The saving was brought about by the employment of a steel engraving process. The old buttons have always been made with celluloid and paper.

The factories which are turning out the buttons for the Fourth Loan are distributed about the country so that shipping to the various federal reserve districts can be simplified and there will be no chance of any district being left at the last minute without its supply of little bond buyers' insignia.

Ever Thought What One Sailor Costs Us?

The cost of the U. S. Navy per man per day during the first six months of the fiscal year 1918 varied from 9¢ on the larger types of vessels to 52¢ on the smaller types. A \$50 Liberty Bond will keep a sailor for 102 days in the larger vessels and for 96 days on the smaller types.

Valuable Information Service by American Red Cross.

Through the Red Cross Civilian Relief Department arrangements have been made by which valuable information regarding any question pertaining to the allotment, allowance, compensation or insurance can be promptly secured for the families of the men in any branch of war service.

Most important is the fact that information concerning men in hospitals in France, or who may be prisoners, can be secured more promptly and more accurately through the Red Cross mediums than in any other way.

Families of men in the service from Morgan county should communicate with L. Y. Redwine, Chairman, or C. D. Arnett, Executive Secretary of the Civilian Relief Committee of the Morgan County Chapter of the Red Cross to gain desired information in reference to any question pertaining to the War Risk Insurance Act, or regarding the welfare of men in camp in the United States or in overseas service, or in regard to any home problem where aid or advice is needed.

Careful consideration will be given every request.

Government Sends

An Urgent Call.

The President of the Civil Service Commission recently wired:

"Need for stenographers and typists at Washington grows more acute daily. Increase effort for all possible."

The Government and business concerns are short five hundred thousand bookkeepers and stenographers, and are offering beginners salaries never before heard of.

The Government drafted our Civil-Service Bookkeeping Set, and about EIGHTY-FIVE per cent of the Government's stenographers write the Shorthand system that we teach—THE BEST evidence that our courses are THE BEST.

Take, BY MAIL, our eight-weeks' Civil-Service Mercantile Bookkeeping Course or our Simplified Shorthand Course, the latter course consisting of THIRTY LESSONS, and we guarantee you from \$85 to \$115 a month as soon as you qualify. Money back if not satisfied. Two hundred thousand satisfied, money-making former students. Clip, fill out and send us the following coupon:

COUPON

DRAUGHON'S COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn.

Send me, FREE, your book on Home Study, and tell me about your new plan of teaching—the plan whereby it is EASY to learn, BY MAIL, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, etc. This notice was clipped from the Courier, West Liberty, Ky.

Yours truly,

(name)

(address)

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY

Capital \$100,000

Surplus and Profits 210,000

Deposits \$1,400,000

N. H. WITHERSPOON, President, W. R. SPAR, Cashier.

3% Interest on Time Deposits. We solicit your business, promising prompt and courteous service.

BLANK PAPER

Conveys no message.

Poor Printing is almost as bad.

OUR PRINTING
TELLS YOUR
STORY
AND TELLS IT
CLEARLY

Our Job Work is worth inspection.

Startling News Is

Crowding the Telegraph Wires Every Day

Undoubtedly We Have Entered Upon the Most Momentous Months in the History of The Universe

The World Revolves Around Newspapers—If You Want the News and All the News While It Is Really News, You Must Read the Courier-Journal Every Day.

The Licking Valley Courier has made a clubbing arrangement with the Courier-Journal by which people of this section may get the Courier-Journal every day but Sunday by mail and the Licking Valley Courier both a full year for \$6.00.

The Courier-Journal is the most quoted newspaper in America. Its news and views are not exceeded by any publication anywhere. Place your order through the Licking Valley Courier.

save

1-wheat
use more corn

2-meat
use more fish & beans

3-fats
use just enough

4-sugar
use syrups

and serve
the cause of freedom

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was not patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardiest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America in a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS
Boston brown bread. Corn-meal molasses cake. Hoecakes. Apple corn bread. Muffins. Dumplings. Biscuits. Gingerbread. Griddle cakes. Fruit gems. Waffles.

DESSERTS

Corn-meal croquettes. Corn-meal fish balls.

Meat and corn-meal dumplings.

Italian polenta.

The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

Fine Printing. The Courier is prepared to do promptly on short notice. Our printing is the kind that makes you proud to use. Prices right. Try us.

Get that job you need now.

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers:

Police Judge, W. G. Short.

Town Attorney, H. C. Rose.

Marshal, L. H. Roberts.

Trustees: Ever Mathis, A. P. Gullett, W.

M. Kendall, John McMann, R.

B. Cossity.

Clerk, Edgar Cochran.

Treasurer, W. D. Archibald.

Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY

County Judge, J. H. Sebastian.

County Attorney, H. C. Rose.

County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell,

Sheriff, Chas. P. Henry.

Treasurer, W. M. Gardner.

Superintendent, Bernard E. Whitt.

Jailer, G. W. Stacy.

Assessor, D. H. Dawson.

Coroner, vacant.

Surveyor, vacant.

Rural School Supervisors: Miss Anna Nickell, M. Holbrook.

MORGAN COUNTY'S Honor Roll

Holly Coffee,

Aged 23, son of Orlando Coffee, died May 27, 1918, of wounds received on the battle front in France. Buried at Bon Villiers, Oise, France.

James Caskey,

Son of Jesse Caskey, deceased, killed in battle in France, June 7, 1918.

Arthur Brown,

Of Relief, died of wounds received in battle in France, August 8, 1918.

John S. Pelfrey,

Of Relief, 22 years old, killed in battle in France August 17, 1918.

Jasper Elkins,

Of near West Liberty, killed in battle in France August 31, 1918.

Local and Personal.

F. M. Jones, of Omer, attended court here Monday.

Noah Greear, of Wrigley, was here Saturday on business.

Shelby Nickell, of Matthew, was here Monday on business.

Ollie Day, of Blair's Mills, was in town on business this week.

Custer Jones, of Cannel City, attended circuit court Monday.

D. W. Howard, of White Oak, transacted business here Monday.

J. S. Nickell, of Ezel, was here on business the first of the week.

T. H. Carpenter, of Yocum, was in town on business Saturday.

Miss Martha Gambill, of Relief, was shopping in town Monday.

P. S. Smith, of Jeptha, paid us a social and business call Monday.

Miss Kathleen Phipps spent Sunday with Miss Lelah Henry at Pomp.

Mrs. C. A. Franklin and son, Frank, visited relatives at Ophir last week.

Attorney J. B. Howard, of Cane, attended circuit court here this week.

Esq. Jas. H. Lewis, of Blaze, attended circuit court the first of the week.

J. W. Harper, of Edna, visited his daughter, Mrs. J. P. Oney, this week.

Mrs. A. N. Cisco, of Grayson, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Luther Blair.

Born, Sept. 23, to the wife of Asa M. Nickell, of near town, a 10 pound boy.

Morgan Allen, of Bloomington, was in town Monday attending circuit court.

Ben Murphy, of near Hazel Green, was in the city on business this week.

Dr. J. Gullett and J. T. Adkins, of Wrigley, were here Monday attending court.

A. W. and M. A. Vance, of White Oak, were here Monday attending circuit court.

B. C. and Harris Howard, of White Oak, were here Monday attending circuit court.

Noah Long, of Yocum, called on the Courier crew while attending circuit court Monday.

H. B. Hamilton, of Silver Hill, called on the Courier crew while in town the first of the week.

Jas. D. and John S. Henry, of Licking River, were pleasant callers at the Courier office Monday.

W. O. Cox, Tom Robbins, Joe M. and Charley Carter, of Zag, were here Saturday on business.

Ellis Cartmell, who spent the summer with his son, E. T., at Laurens, Ia., came home last week.

Jacob A. Henry and C. B. Moore, of Licking River, were here Monday attending circuit court.

Mrs. Lula D. Fitzpatrick and Miss Carrie Blair were pleasant callers at the Courier office Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly McGuire, of Amoret, Mo., visited Mrs. McGuire's sister, Mrs. Chas. D. Arnett, this week.

Riley Keeton, of Edna, is visiting his son, D. R. Keeton.

J. P. Morris, of Caney, was here this week on business.

R. L. Oakley, of Lenox, was here Tuesday attending court.

Eld. Henry Rosebury, of Fyffe, was here the first of the week.

Walter Stamp, of Lenox, transacted business in town Tuesday.

Chas. Tackett, of Wrigley, transacted business in town Tuesday.

Attorney A. A. Weaver, of Zag, attended court here this week.

J. M. Perry, of Pomp, visited in town and attended court this week.

Dr. C. A. McHenry, of New York City, is visiting Dr. H. V. Nickell.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Castle, of Panama, were shopping in town Tuesday.

A. J. Lindon, of Gilmore, attended circuit court here the first of the week.

Attorney S. M. Nickell, of Lexington, is here this week attending circuit court.

W. A. and L. B. McClure, of DeHart, were here the first of the week on business.

Miss Maxey and Jas. H. Lewis, of Yocum, attended circuit court here the first of the week.

Miss Mattie Landrum, of Jackson, is the guest of Misses Florence and Josephine McGuire this week.

Former Sheriff L. A. Lykins, of Toliver, is attending circuit court and mixing with old friends here this week.

Senator J. D. Whitaker, of Cannel City, was in town Monday and paid the Courier crew a delightful social call.

L. P. Haney, of Nickell, was in town Monday attending court, and called in and gave us a nice order for stationery.

Ed C. Williams, Millard Bradley, Wimber Williams and J. F. Gilliam, of Dingus, were here Monday attending court.

Commonwealth's Attorney Floyd Arnett has purchased a new Ford touring car and is now able to drive it like a veteran.

The Courier begs to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Leonidas Redwine Tuesday. Many thanks, L. Y.

Lester Fuggett, of Sioux Rapids, Ia., and Mrs. R. D. Sublett, of Luverne, Ia., attended the funeral of their brother Frank here Tuesday.

W. A. Henry, of Liberty Road, had the misfortune to lose a fine mule one day last week. The cause was either snake bite or blood poison.

Tom Wells, who is in the ordnance department, U. S. army, stationed at Edgewood, Md., was at home on a furlough last week to visit the family of his father, J. D. Wells.

J. C. Stamper, Rollie Cecil, J. M. Ferguson, Esq. E. W. Day, A. W. Wheeler, Eld. W. F. Lykins and J. C. Havens, all of Grassy Creek, attended court the first of the week.

Miss Lettie Cecil, of Zag, was severely burned about the face and head Sunday. She was standing near the fire when she fainted from some cause or other and fell forward.

J. C. Lyons, representing the Augustus Wright Shoe Co., of Petersburg, Va., was here this week calling on the merchants. Corbett contemplates making West Liberty his headquarters in the future.

Miss Ethel Allen, of White Oak, visited Mrs. J. H. Sebastian Monday. Miss Allen has accepted the position of Secretary in the office of County Food Administrator L. T. Hovermale and will be here Saturday on business.

Jacob A. Henry and C. B. Moore, of Licking River, were here Monday attending circuit court.

Mrs. Lula D. Fitzpatrick and Miss Carrie Blair were pleasant callers at the Courier office Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly McGuire, of Amoret, Mo., visited Mrs. McGuire's sister, Mrs. Chas. D. Arnett, this week.

Worried?—Look At Him!



Report of the condition of the MORGAN COUNTY

NATIONAL BANK

at Cannel City, in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business on August 31, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts \$192,621.34

Overdrafts 4,250.89

Total U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness 7,000.00

Liberty Loan Bonds, 3% per cent and 4 per cent, unpledged 26,600.00

Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription) 1,500.00

Due from approved reserve agents 21,324.22

Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank 39,819.54

Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks 27.37

Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items 27.37

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (not more than 5 per cent of circulation) 350.00

War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamp actually owned 836.00

Total \$294,329.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in \$25,000.00

Surplus fund 25,000.00

Undivided profits \$4,408.59

Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid 1,311.04 3,097.55

Circulating notes 7,000.00

Demand deposits:

Individual deposits subject to check 191,520.80

Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 42,711.01

Total \$294,329.36

State of Kentucky, 1/2

County of Morgan, 1/2

I, Custer Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CUSTER JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Sept. 1918.

JOE. F. REID, Notary Public.

My commission expires July 9, 1921.

Correct Attest:

M. L. CONLEY,

ANNA A. CONLEY,

J. D. WHITEAKER, Directors.

Report of the condition of the Salyersville National Bank

doing business at the town of Salyersville, county of Magoffin, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 31st day of August, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts \$111,438.16

Overdrafts, unsecured 163.92

U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation 25,000.00

U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness, unpledged 2,000.00

Liberty Loan Bonds, 3% per cent and 4 per cent, unpledged \$31,200.00

Securities other than U. S. bonds 6,316.92

Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription) 1,200.00

Value of banking house 7,000.00

Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank 15,652.54

Cash in vault and amounts due from national banks 53,892.32

Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items 43.53

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury and due from U. S. Treasurer 850.00

War Saving Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned 74.75

Total \$254,832.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, paid in, in cash \$25,000.00

Surplus Fund 15,000.00

Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid 1,737.69

Circulating notes outstanding 24,000.00

Individual deposits subject to check 156,408.15

Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 32,086.30

Total \$254,832.14

State of Kentucky, 1/2

County of Magoffin, 1/2

I, Custer Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. CARPENTER, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:

W. P. CARPENTER,

TOM GARDNER,

H. H. HACKWORTH, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Sept. 1918.

H. H. RAMSEY, Notary Public.

My commission expires Feb. 8, 1922.

ed